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A Fair Question to the Next Prestdent of the United States.

There is a man yet alive who has come nearer to sending to smash the business, big and little, of this republic than any other panic breeder in all our history. This is not invective, but fact. If WILLIAM J. BRYAN had succeeded sixteen years ago in carrying into the place of power his infernal theories of finance, his dishonest standard of value. have experienced and suffered a panic the like of which was never seen.

When everything else about Mr. BEYAN'S political career is forgotten, it of the United States and the nation's credit in the eyes of the world escaped immeasurable disaster through the circumstance of Mr. BRYAN's defeat for the Presidency. The great panic he then would have bred was averted because the patriotic cooperation of Americans of all parties, of the business men every grade down to the small holder of way to the White House.

Therefore we regard this as a perfeetly fair question to the next President of the United States:

If a panic should be started by the appearance of this same WILLIAM J. BRYAN in a commanding post in the nation's affairs, would President WIL-SON hang this same WILLIAM J. BRYAN as high as HAMAN, even if he went to the gibbet from a Cabinet chair?

A \$60,000,000 Budget?

The official estimates of State departelightly less than \$64,000,000. While there is always a considerable margin between the amount asked for and appropriated, the comparison of the \$64,-\$52,400,000 appropriation of this year and the \$43,000,000 of last will necessarily interest the taxpayer.

The present estimates will attract still further attention when they are read in connection with the State Comptroller's promise of a revenue for next year of not more than \$53,500,000. Thus a direct tax of \$10,000,000 last year seems certain to undergo one more doubling 1910 there was no direct tax. In 1913 it. may find help here.

As recently as 1902-03, when the Hon B. B. ODELL, Jr., was Governor of this State, the total budget barely reached \$22,000,000. In the estimates for 1913-14 the officials who have charge of the various State departments protecting the health and caring for the defective, criminal and unfortunate ask for \$23,500,000. In 1903-04 the charge for State debt was practically nil; in 1913-14 it will be \$8,800,000, and a further increase over several years is assured. The last fiscal year of the State was

the only one in several in which there was an excess of receipts over expenses Between 1906 and 1911 there was as actual excess of expenditure over income of about \$11,000,000 and the actual urplus was reduced to \$3,000,000. This ogress of deficit compelled a return the direct tax and the next Demoic administration will have to inse the direct tax, return to the sysof deficits or make sweeping reducin the estimates of the various

departments. problem that Governor-elect SUL ill have to face is more vitally ant than that offered by a budget has almost trebled in a single

ith and the Majority.

Here the friend who seems to cling fondly to be dear old fable that "the rach are Niwing richer and the poor

To the EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Al editorial in to-day's Sun boldly affirms that the wealth of the United States is majority in the hands of the majority.' No figures are cited in proof, but some indefinite references are made to millions of farms, millions of moderate cized [Query What is 'moderate sized'?] businesses, savings banks, insurance com-

"Now, very recently, in a vast number of churches, 'Home Mission Sunday' was duly long without learning that even in the by, the Greek millionaire Giorgios sturdy inmate walked the pikes an equal

able was one setting forth in blackest ink vicious and the weak. They seek dilithe statement (as an incontrovertible fact) that 75 per cent, of the wealth of this nation s owned by 1 per cent, of the population. I have seen other statements that made it ninety to one. Obviously if I per cent. own 75 per cent, 99 per cent, own just 80

These figures seem to be a trifle at var tance with your editorial. Were you using the word 'majority' in a strictly Pickwickian sense? Or have you some more accurate statistics to support your statement? If so let your readers have the figures. If you can show that 51 per cent, own 51 per cent. or more you will confer a favor and halt this pen at this point. J. T. MILLBY "Salisbury, Conn., December 16.

of the bureau of statistics in the De-\$107,104.211,917. As far back as 1900 the British subject. census valuation of farms and farm property was twenty billions and a half. Parliament consented to the selection The value of the farm products in 1910 as Prime Minister of the new South was nearly nine billions. The insurance in force in the United States, including assessment insurance (\$10,337,-647,765), amounted to \$26,741.877,690 on TON in the Abbey will hardly supply January 1, 1911. The assets of building and loan associations, 1910-11, were \$931.867.175. The deposits in the sayings banks amounted to more than four billions

Here are some sixty billions, more than half the estimated wealth of the is a greater place of pilgrimage than country in 1904; and what a wealth is among Americans. Several citizens of not included! Will Mr. MILLBY think of the innumerable houses, not on farms, owned by their occupants, in towns and a monument to Washington in this villages (and in at least one great city. place will merely increase its importance Philadelphia), throughout the United States; of the innumerable country shops and stores; the multitude of with those of the British Empire. horses and cows (the value of farm animals alone was estimated at more than his projected repudiation of honest five billions in 1910, the stocks and debts, the people of this country would bonds owned by small investors, the deposits in the postal savings banks, and so on.

It takes a good many great fortunes. and their size is swollen by the romantic imagination, to make up even a few of We are all too wedded to our pet forms will always be remembered, and always the many billions of the majority. The of speech to alter or modify them; more be clearly written in the chronicles by number of shareholders in the great important still, we are too much attached impartial historians like Woodbow WIL- corporations is steadily and rapidly in- to the traditional forms that are supson, that the entire business interests creasing. "The rich" and "the poor" are all growing richer; and the lion's pronunciation differs from our own belongs to the majority.

New York To-day.

Undoubtedly a great many good men and women of New York are greatly disturbed in the manner of our friend whose letter we print to-day in another of all sorts and sizes, of the investors of place on this page. Since the murder of the gambler ROSENTHAL they have breakfasted, lunched and dined on disa savings bank book, blocked BRYAN'S gusting revelations of the works and custems of the town's criminal population. Alliances between rascals in office and rascals out of office have been laid bare. The relations of some blackmailers and their victims have been disclosed. It has been shown once more that lawbreakers have to face not only the prosecuting agencies of society but the prompter and more direct assaults of extortioners. Everybody has had a chance to examine some parts of the cesspool to which gravitates the moral refuse of the town, the weak, the wicked, and their victims and associates of every grade. The working side of "fast life" has been pretty thor-even as it has declared that from Kenments for the budget of 1913-14 ask for oughly exposed for public examination. and it is coarse and brutal beyond description.

But in spite of all the filth that has

been served up to us, the notion that the 000.000 estimate for next year with the town "groans helplessly" or is "honeycombed from centre to circumference with the lowest of human vices," is without foundation. The town and its residents are all right, morally and physically. Each incident of wrongdoing as it came to light-and nothing of a seriously bad character remains unknown long in New York-has been appropriately and speedily dealt with. The eminent blackmailer BECKER had in the legislative session of 1913. In only a short career. Before he inspired the murder of ROSENTHAL his end was seems probable that \$20,000,000 of direct in sight. When the time came for him taxes will be collected. Students of to be attended to, there was no difficulty the cause of the increased cost of living in finding men to prosecute him, judges to try him, and jurymen to declare him guilty. His boasted power, which was to save the necks of his squad of assassins, vanished overnight. He found nothing with which to block the path of justice. No honest man, and apparently no dishonest man, feared him when the test came. A solid public sentiment, always present, but sometimes forgotten, flattened him and his structure of bulldozing and bribe taking out thinner than any of the buckwheat cakes some of our correspondents deight to remember.

And the Becker incident is wholly typical of all the incidents that periodically excite or alarm good folks. The rascals prosper in their rascality for a time, grow arrogant at their seeming immunity from control, become contemptuous of decency, and then find themselves caught in a net that all the time has been spread before them, but which they have not been able or will-"groans helplessly" under their vicious domination; they believe it is "honeyits operation.

Not only the police but the good be merely a polite fiction.

gently for remedies to apply to bad reduce vice and to punish criminals. Their efforts are comfortingly successful, and they have made New York to-day the best city in the world for honest and self-respecting men and women to live in.

Washington in Westminster Abbey.

The proposal of the British committee please get right down to brass tacks and charged with arranging the celebration of the centenary of Anglo-American peace to erect a monument to GEORGE WASHINGTON in Westminster Abbey will please rather than surprise Americans. As long ago as the days when According to Mr. O. P. Austin, chief Thackeray wrote "The Virginians" the people of this country learned to partment of Commerce and Labor, the recognize the real British appreciation wealth of the United States in 1904 was of a great American who was born

It is only a few years since the British African Colony of the commander in chief of the recently defeated Boer army. Even a monument to WASHINGbetter testimony than the recent history of BOTHA to a British quality which has contributed to the making of a world empire.

It may be fairly doubted if even among Englishmen Westminster Abbey the United States have already been honored by recognition there. To erect in the eyes of the English speaking world whose frontiers are not coterminous

"The King's English."

The plea that Sir HERBERT BEERBOHM TREE advanced for a uniform pronunciation of English is academically interesting, but we fear that he proposes an ideal that is not likely to be attained. posed to be employed by those whose share of the riches of the United States to tolerate any change in the direction of uniformity.

The elimination of the typical "Yankee" from the English stage or of the typical Englishman from the American stage would in truth be a calamity to both peoples not lightly to be contemplated. Neither character bears the faintest resemblance to its supposed prototype, but both are precious traditions, and we could not bear to part with either. It is all very well for Six HERBERT to take exception to the pronunciation "fawncy" which is imputed to him in an interview. Of course he doesn't say "fawncy," nor does any other educated Englishman; but it is what immemorial American tradition declares that he ought to say, and say it he shall-at any rate in print. As well might an American object that he does not always or universally speak down his nose or preface every sentence with "Wal, I guess," or "Say, I calcylate." British tradition has declared that this manner of speech shall be his distinguishing characteristic, the hallmark tants of the United States shall be generically classed as "Yankees."

It is useless to kick against the pricks. The English Duke, as played by the comedian of an American stock company, will continue to drop his "h's' and broaden his "a's" as long as there is an "h" or an "a" in the language susceptible of maltreatment, and the "Yankee" of the English stage will go on "guessing" and "calculating" in a ridiculous costume and a nasal tone to the end of time, We would not have it

otherwise. Equality for the Jail!

What the Deputy Commissioner of Correction thinks about the guilt or innocence of the prisoners committed to his care is a matter of entire indifference to the public, so long as all of them are treated properly and none of them obtains special favors while in the custody of the department he serves. The presentment made by the Grand Jury as to conditions in the Tombs shows that there has not been an equality of treatment among the prisoners in that should be prevented.

At all hazards, equal treatment of the jailed must be maintained in this land of freedom.

The Greek and Turkish Fleets in Action.

Two dreadnoughts of 23,000 tons die placement, to carry main batteries of ten 13.5 inch guns, were laid down in Turks do with such powerful fighting machines? At Navarino they precombed from centre to circumference sented a valiant front to Codrington with the lowest of human vices"; and and defeat cost them heavily. In conone day they are snatched out of their tact with the Greek ships off the Dardawallow to find themselves overtaken nelles in these degenerate days the and crushed by a force they have Turks exhibit no spirit or efficiency. It ing strength and unfailing certainty in esty on naval battles, and sea power

citizens of New York are usually harshly The Turks have been fighting, or distreated. They are not the supine and charging their guns in the direction of cringing creatures they are painted, the aggressors, from a position under They are, indeed, a lively and deter- the forts of Kum-Kaleh and Sedil-Bahr, mined lot who take as much interest which gives the defenders a palpable do refuse to become excited over non- the caution of the Greeks. In the if they allowed themselves to be carried cruiser of 10,000 tons, which thas just high record. away every time their excitement is been commissioned. She is a sister ship solicited, they would soon wear out in to the Pisa of the Italian navy, and was the process. They do not live here bought with a bequest of £300,000 made of 900 pairs. And if we allow that each observed and various statistical exhibits best of cities human nature is not per- Averoff. With batteries of four 9.2 number of miles a week, the consump

conditions. They strive to repress and naval officer like WAINWRIGHT or by a British sailor like BERESFORD, would sock may do. do deadly execution in a brush with the obsolete armorclads of the Turks if she could survive their fire at close quarters, which nowadays is anything under three miles.

A report published on Tuesday by the Ministry of Marine at Athens gives the strength of the Greek fleet in action as three battleships, the Psara, Spetzai and Hydra, each of about 5,000 tons and antiquated; the cruiser Averoff, four scouts and nine destrovers; a force to attempt things if not to do them gloriously. Firing was begun at five miles, and "after an hour's engagement the enemy retired in disorder, considerably damaged, according to private information." For an official commu nication the language is grotesquely vague. The only Turkish ship it mentions is the obsolete battleship Messudiyeh, built in 1874 and reconstructed in 1902, but the presumption is that the Turks had on the firing line the later battleships Haïrredin Barbarosse and Torgud Reis, of 10,000 tons, each mounting six 11 inch guns and capable of smart officers. The coast defence battleship Feth-I-Bulend was recently torpedoed but not sunk by the Bulgarians, and at last accounts the Muin-1-Zaffer was laid up in the Red Sea. In the Hamidieh and Drama the Turks have two small modern cruisers of 3,800 tons with which sorties might be made, and the Turks are fairly well supplied with destroyers and torpedo boats.

An impartial judgment upon the first encounters of the two navies would seem to be that the Greeks were afraid to risk their crack cruiser, the Averoff, in a dash at the Turkish line; and that the Turks, knowing how slow their battleships are, feared their fate too much to go out. The gunnery of both sides was obviously wretched, and the work for which destroyers and torpedo boats are built was not even attempted, or the Greek Minister of Marine would have something to say about it.

The Austrian Ambassador in London whose answer to the inquiry as to whether he brought peace was "sicut in quantum may yet explain that he meant "sicut in magnum.

On that symbol of respectability the frock coat there are two buttons. body knows why they are there. -Sir BEER-

On the contrary, it is tolerably familian knowledge that they are there as survivals from the days when gentlemen wore swords and the buttons behind were needed to keep the sword belt in its proper place.

The author who has just published a book on "Memory and the Executive Mind" should send an autograph copy to the Hon. WILLIAM J. BRYAN

Gop knows the poor suffer enough now but their emancipation will come with our own emancipation from our error as to what constitutes prosperity. - Gorernor Wilson. Is there to be another emancipation proclamation, abolishing poverty?

Suffragettes at it again.-Headline

THE EVENING SUN Pouring stuff into letter boxes and similar little harmless frolics must pall on these gracious creatures before long. by which he may easily be recognized, What will they do next? What will their "something awful" be? Will they do tucky to the Pacific coast the inhabi- something grandiose, blow up the Houses an entente cordiale between the animals Parliament, for example, or will they attempt something simpler and more humorous, such as setting fire to an orphan asylum?

> The Hon. WILLIAM SCIZER shows ex cellent good sense in refusing to expose himself to an outdoor inauguration. A Governor—and it is truer still of a Presi dent—has enough to fight without defying the calendar and the weather. There is as much reason for open air inauguration ceremonies in January or March as for artificial ice in Spitzbergen.

Virtue continues to be its own reward especially in Chicago. That sensible secretary of a bartenders' union in Cook county who proposed that his brethren of the jacket and apron should eschew the cup that beers got exactly one vote was it his own?-for reelection. Wha of it? It is better to be right than to be secretary; and there is ample room and gress-on Saturday, September 13, 1788, when on his "day off."

Those two Sisters in the Jersey City Catholic Home for the Blind who calmly led to safety some twenty blind aged folks and twenty-five blind children when a fire was discovered there early yesterinstitution. There has been an abuse of day morning undoubtedly prefer to have authority for the benefit of certain indi- nothing said about it. Their lives are a viduals. The officer responsible for it devotion and a heroism. Still, you see should be punished and a recurrence the picture: the Sisters waking up and wrapping up the sleeping children, the old blind priest saying mass to his little congregation of old and blind. "Crime" and "vice" are in everybody's mouth nowadays. Yet how full the world is of generous spirits, of kindly deeds, of modest self-sacrifice, of fruitful helpfulness.

A special Grand Jury is to investigate at once the charges of alleged corruption at a county infirmary in Ohio. Some items in the accounts for one year are which they have not been able or will- England a year ago for Turkey, and a noteworthy. In order to cover the poor ing to see. They, too, think the town third was ordered; but what would the old heads of twenty-five to thirty male inmates it seems to have been necessary to purchase 400 hats. A little thoughtful figuring may show that this number was not excessive. With 400 as a dividend and 25 as a divisor the quotient brings out a miserable total of 16 hats to a head if our mathematics is not too rusty. In order to wear out sixteen thought non-existent, or pitifully weak, is true they claim victories, but so do the hats a year it is only essential to prove when in fact it is of constantly increas- Greeks. These encounters are a trav- that the old inmates insisted upon going out on dark windy nights and that they used in relation to either side would were in either too feeble or too extravagant a state of mind when their headgear was blown rudely and lost in "dangerou crossings," as street signs read in Boston To lose a little over one hat a month is doing pretty well these gray days. More over, old men wear caps in draughty infirmaries and thus require a double as is needed in important matters. They advantage and perhaps accounts for set of headgear. Still, taken on the whole a jury may hold that to wear out sixtee essentials, and this from necessity, for Averoff the Greeks have a fast modern hats regularly and annually is a pretty

When it comes to socks, the account are said to be meagre. Socks, some of them silk too, were worn to the extent displayed, among which not the least notice- fect. But they do not surrender to the inch guns and eight 7.5 inch guns and tion amounted to only 30 pairs for each

three submerged torpedo tubes, the pedestrian. What's wrong with that? They Averoff, commanded by an American probably didn't like the holeproof variety. Anyway, nobody can tell what a

NEW YORK TO-DAY.

Needless Alarm Felt by a Good Cittzen of the Best of Towns.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: should this great and proud city groan help lessly under a load of many sided vice?
Why should she be honeycombed f Why should she be honeycombed from human vices?

Has she no power to make herself clean and fair to look upon? To whom may the shame of her condition be traced? To the indifferent citizen who forgets that the active and forceful sentiment of the reputable portion of the community is more potent than codes of law?

able to give a thought to the city's interests affairs are administered is sharing in benefits every man and woman who is worthy to be called a citizen.

Vice has become such a glaring and

threatening menace that decent people are compelled as a matter of self-protection to take account of it. Tiptoeing around this subject with a hush finger on the lips has been the attitude heretofore. Now somebeen the attitude heretofore.

must be done.

That ugly word greed is the base on which must be reckoned with on that basis. The evils with which the city is burdened exist because it pays somebody to keep them in evil were not profitable t would die out of itself.

Making "raids" is but a Quixotic display Lopping off the branches of a tree in the hope of curing a canker at the roots is fool When a house is "pulled" the inmates flutter about like bats for a while.

bats still. The police are handicapped in many way and blamed for many things they are not guilty of. They are not all saints, but ther Cannot there be laws enacted by which

vice can be made unprofitable?

M. MacD. C.

NEW YORK, December 18.

BROADWAY GONDOLIERS.

Accomplishments of the Great Old Race of Manhattan Stage Drivers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In hetter on "New York Stages" "C. F. W. speaks of the expertness of the drivers They certainly were expert, for when were which, however, still entailed "fiduciary

member that they had to collect fares and make change (later an envelope system and nterior deposit box were substituted. duties upon the driver), it is easy to imagine that a stage driver's life was not a bed of oses. He had besides to care for the door of the bus, with the sid of a foot strap. I used to ride on top with the drivers and got to know some of them pretty well.

They were an original lot, knew about every regular patron of the line by name, and could gossip about most of them by the yard, though how they picked up their information in their isolated position it was lifficult to fathom. I suppose it was the alertness requisite to their calling that erved them, and probably what they not know they concocted on speculation and imagination, just to make their talk interesting. And how those old fellows did love to talk! They could smoke as they irove, and a cigar would loosen them up

to beat the band. What a hardy lot they were, too! They'd roll a horse blanket around their nether extremities, strap it about their waists, and that, with a liberal allowance of woollen clothes, generally topped with an overcoas of army blue and a tarpaulin apron over al constituted their sole protection against The making of change necessitate the removal of a glove, which would be held in the mouth while the bared hand was engaged with the fare and the other guided the horses. The horses knew drivers about as well as the drivers knew them; there was what might be called

misunderstanding.

And so those old "gondolas" would go rumbling along Broadway while the pas traw, suited themselves to the situation and so to the times comfort and looked for none: and let me tell you that there was as much content ment in those days as there is in these possibly more. JOHN WORTHY. NEW YORK, December 18.

When the President Goes Into Office. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Is there my reason for having the inauguration of the President on March 4? Why would not any other

ay he just as good? In a recent argument it was claimed that March 4 fell on Sunday the least times of any day of the year. Are not the other dates the same in that A SUBSCRIBER.

NEW YORK, December 17.

The date of taking office by a new President was fixed by the United States in Congress Assembled—the Continental Con-

Resolved. That the first Wednesday in January next be the day for appointing electors in the several States, which, before the said day, shall ave ratified the said Constitution: that the firs Wednesday in February next be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective States, and vote for a President; and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time, and the presen-seat of Congress (New York) the place, for commencing the proceedings under the said Const

The first Wednesday of March in 1789 fell on the fourth day of that month and thus the terms of Washington and his successors elected to the office of President begins on March 4, 1793.

We do not think our wise and pious an cestors read a perpetual calendar before fixing on "the first Wednesday in March next" for the date for "commencing the proceedings under the said Constitution

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Democ

racy is now entering upon a new stage of ts career and needs the faith of the country for its support Let the slate be wiped clean, and the mis akes and abortions of years ago be removed from sight and not brought to the

And let Governor Wilson lead the programme in the cleansing process, and act as President of the United States and not as New York, December 18. E. T. W.

Rosalte the Prairie Flower.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In answe o your correspondent "H. D. S.," who wants t know who it was that used to sing "Rosalle the Prairie Flower" in one of the old time minstrei roupes. I might say that I was acquainted with the gentieman. He was Mr. George Lingard, whose stage name was Parkingson. He was known as the "Sweet Singer of Hooley's Minstrel 'roupe" of Brooklyn and was with them for years. pocketbook maker by trade and a good fellow was Lingard, and he and his song of Roselle will no doubt be remembered by many who used to frequent the old theatres in the palmy days of minstrelsy in New York. W. F. W. BROOKLYN. December 18.

The Dark Corner of Official Life. Knicker-is Jones inconspicuous? Bocker-As a President between election day and the day he retires.

THE FIRST POLICEWOMAN. Are We to Break Down the God Given

Barrier of Sex Difference? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: There is food for deep thought in an article just published in THE SUN which gives some acount of the City Club's reception to the first regularly appointed policewoman in the United States. She is from socialistic Los Angeles, Cal,, and has been on the force since 1910. Her errand East is to advocate the appointment of policewomen in cities. Denver has just appointed its first

Here is suggested the cruz of the woman suffrage movement: the desertion of ways of working. On the lower East Side there is a delicate looking young woman who is on the street every night for several hours. Every policeman knows her, and every one of them would lay down his life for her if need were, from a sense of respect The thoughtless or fastidious citizen who and admiration. She belongs to the staff enjoys all the privileges of a great and of the Florence Crittenton Rescue Home wealthy city but who is too nice and respect- for women and girls and her errand on the street through the dark hours is to save or a care as to the way in which municipal the girls and women from evil men or their own deprayed selves. She needs no police-man's badge. Her womanly modesty and and resources that he is giving no just man's badge. Her womanly modesty and return for. This town needs the help of single hearted love for humanity and her sex are her safeguard. On the other hand, there is testimony

to the effect that when woman attempts the kind of work that society naturally The hidden spring of civilization respect. is man's belief that woman, being essen tially different from him, is better than he good defensive work in the hands of thing tangible and definite and out loud and has natural tastes and duties that he cannot know or do, but should help to keep sweet and separate. The curse of woman suffrage teaching lies in the fact that it become a vast systematized business and it aims and has always aimed to break down this God given barrier of sex difference. The Salvation Army lassle needs nothing but her poke bonnet with its red band to safeguard her in a saloon where the roughest men are gathered. They do not and dare not molest her, because they know that she comes as a Christ lover to bring His soul saving message. A policeman's uniform or badge would go far to destroy the effect of her work; her attitude toward the men would be entirely changed.

Writing to a suffrage convention Mrs.

Teach the girl that it is no part of life to cater to the prejudices of those around her. Make her independent of public sentiment by showing her how worthless and rotten a thing it is.

Fifty years of such teaching have had brushed from the once modest cheeks of our girls that they resort to rouge to stim ate the blush that is gone forever from their youthful faces. They ride astride in paradet by day and by night; they resort to every device for display and they court publicity they are nothing if not spectacular. unnecessary tramp to Albany, with its details made as conspicuous as possible, among the latest of these advertising methods

Against all this result of fifty years of false training we may set the sad facts of our nation's need of rounded character and sound domestic life. From Denver comes the startling statement that a census bulletin just issued shows that "Denver' population has increased 60 per cent., the number of divorced women has increased 373 per cent. and the number of divorced men has increased 331 per cent. In Denver one woman in every thirty of those who divorced," while crime and vice of other sorts are greatly on the increase

HELEN KENDRICK JOHNSON. NEW YORK, December 18

THE PRIVILEGES OF YEARS.

One of These Being to Cast Off Superflu ous Burdens and Be Happy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I don't seek to shirk my share of responsibilities and duties, but I think I am now no longer called upon to burden my mind with unpleasant things. In reading the newspapers, for instance, I now read all the joy-ful things and whatever pleases my fancy or that looks attractive, and skip all the murders and prosy things; I don't want horrors or things that are dull; and I don't find that I miss anything important by this system of reading. As a matter of fact. when I come to anything that I think is important, why, I do read that; but I now confine my reading mostly to things that

eased to worry over the mean and selfish. turn to the generous and kindly to find he world full of people that way inclined, ready to meet you more than half way taking life thus comfortably? I have now come to an age when, without feeling that I am myself neglecting a duty, I can let the younger men do the fighting: it may be that they would sit securer in the saddle.

So now, with a mind unbiassed and quite miscellaneous woes, I look on and enjoy the world immensely, and, as I think I say, not wholly selfishly, my sympathies are still keen. But I never look upon the dark side except as it may be thrust upon me; now by choice and habit, as at my time of life I think I am entitled to do, I look commonly upon the bright side only, and am correspondingly happy.

NEW YORK, December 15.

A GREAT NEWSPAPER. Congratulations on "The Sun's" Achieve

MIDDLEAGED.

ment of Sunday Last. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Con

to make adequate use of the newly invented method of rotary photogravure printing The drawings of Carton Moorepark re produced in that manner in to-day's Su are a joy to the eye of the art lover. Your halftone engravings of the "Gems from the Morgan Collection" were of course

beautiful, but posterity when looking over the files of THE SUN will find the ment containing the drawings of Cartor Moorepark in perfect condition when the 1821, 1849, 1877, and will fall on a Sunday in printed will be crumbling into dust. And 1917, 1945, 1973, 2001, 2029, 2057, 2085, 2125 such will be the fate of all the illustrative and 2153. Washington was inaugurated matter of our day printed from halftone such will be the fate of all the illustrative for the first time on Thursday, April 30, engravings on what is known as "coated" 1789, and for his second term on Monday, paper.

S. H. Horgan, Editor "Process Engraving," Inland Printer ORANGE, N. J., December 15.

Never Surpassed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN: -Sir doubt if any Sunday newspaper ever sur-passed in dignity, beauty and general excellence your issue of yesterday.

NEW YORK, December 16.

His Special Admiration TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I want

o congratulate you on THESUN of December The supplements were so good, and he unique (for a newspaper) reproductions of the downtown drawings won my special admiration. I heard others also commend day. The Grand Jury refused to in-them. M. W. diet the employer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having voted for Wilson on the idea that he is safe and sane I feel interested in all I see about his proposed Cabinet. I can't make up my mind that there is any chance for He was Bryan. But who is this man Daniels? s Minstrel never heard about him before. I ha inquired among my friends, but get no information except that he runs a paper somewhere in the South. Why is there no talk of well known statesmen for the Cabinet? There was previous to Roose-velt's time a high notion of the kind of man who should be in the Cabinet. ook some small men because he didn't want big men around him.

GEORGE RIARDON. NEW YORK, December 18.

DIX EXPLAINS WHY HE RETIRED GEN. O'RYAN

Governor Reviews the Case From Naming of National Guard's Ex-Chief.

DISCUSSES SALARY ISSUE

General's Removal From Duty Became Necessity, Governor Asserts.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.-Gov. Dix is

stirred somewhat because of Attorney-General Carmody's attitude consenting to the proposed court proceedings to test the retirement of Major-Gen. John F. O'Rvan.

In an official statement to-day, Gov. Dix for the first time discussed the sitlays upon men she loses something of man's uation leading up to Gen. O'Ryan's retirement. The Governor said:

In connection with the Attorney-General's decision in granting the application of Attorneys Gildersleeve and O'Brien I feel that the large number of citizens interested directly and indirectly in the militia are entitled to know the causes leading up to my reluctant action in removing Major-Gen. O'Ryan from active com-mand of the National Guard. During the winter of 1911-1912 Major

O'Ryan's candidacy was the subject of much discussion, but I finally decided that the arguments in his favor, in-cluding the high indorsement of Gen. Wood, outweighed those opposed and I decided to nominate him to succeed Gen.

The question of salary, or of continuous pay, was then brought up and I told Major O'Ryan that although I felt that the Major-General should receive a compensation there was no legal way in which it could be done at the present

means I offered him the choice of Major-General or Adjutant-General, the latter carrying with it a salary, if that were to be a necessary consideration, and he se-lected the more permanent but unsalaried While I was in Europe Gen. O'Ryan was sworn in on May 1 and immediately asked

the Adjutant-General to issue orders placing him on duty with pay. This the Adjutant-General refused to do, so appeal was made to the Lieutenant-Governor who, not knowing of the prior history of the case, sent to the Adjutant-General the text of an order which he directed him to issue. The Adjutant-General having no alterna-ive or option—caused to be issued the Acting Governor's order, but by virtue of his legal designation as auditor of military

accounts refused to honor the vouche for pay which the Major-General submitted on June 1, covering the period from date of order, including Sundays.

Upon my return from Europe early in June I was greatly surprised to learn o this action by O'Ryan during my absence

and deeply concerned to find a condition of friction developed as a result thereof. This antagonism to the work of Gen Verbeck continued with increasing bitter ness until it reached a point involving the efficient administration of the military

affairs of the State. Therefore to officially define the status of the chief administrative officer of military affairs I ordered the creation of the position of Chief of Staff, whose duties should be per-formed by my adjutant. To this order of the Commander in Chief Gen. O'Ryan took vigorous exception, calling meetings of commanding officers to discuss it and going over my head to the authorities at

Washington asking their interference. As a further effort toward harmony and out of personal regard for the man as well as respect for his high office I allowed him the privilege of submitting a brief as to the legal aspects of the creation of the new position. This brief was in my hands and had not even been reviewed by the Attorney-General when its contents ap-peared in the public prints and I thereupon consummated his immediate relief

from command. I greatly regret that my appointment of an enthusiastic young officer to the highest operative position in the National Guard should have resulted in so warping his judgment and respect for customary procedure that his relief from duty became an

HARD TO CONVICT CANNERS. commissioner Says People Oppose

Child Labor Law. ALBANY, Dec. 18 .- Allegations that in the canning communities "the people are against the child labor law as far as the canneries are concerned," and that in its prosecutions of violations. the experience of the State Labor Department has been that "courts, juries and witnesses are hostile," are made in a statement to-day by John Williams,

State Commissioner of Labor. The statement follows:

Anent the interest now centring upon he disclosures of child labor conditions the disclosures of cutto labor conditions in the canning factories, and the tend-ency in certain uninformed quarters to hold responsible the State Department of Labor, I wish to call attention to the Labor, I wish following facts:

In 1905 Attorney-General Julius M. Mayer in an official opinion stripped the children employed in cannery sheds of the protection of the law, by holding in substance that the labor performed the control of the law is the strong the control of the law is the strong the control of the law is the strong the control of the strong the control of the strong the strong the control of the strong the s substance that the labor performed therein was agricultural, and, therefore, not subject to the factory law.

1 became Commissioner of Labor in October, 1997. During the coming season of 1998. I directed the chief factory inspectory to enforce the labor to the coming season.

tory inspector to enforce the law in cannery sheds irrespective of the opinion of Mr. Mayer. Prosecutions were undertaken, but we utterly failed to secure the support of the courts and juries, and in every instance the opinion of the former Attorney-General was re-lied upon to defeat our efforts.

During the same season we repeatedly tried to punish canners for requiring or permitting women to work more than sixty hours a week or more than twelve hours a day. (This was the maximum permitted under the law at that time.) We failed in every case. In one instance three cases went to a Grand Jury. The young women were under 21 years of age. We had evidence that each had worked eighteen hours in

We might as well face the fact that Democratic Curiosity About the Next Cabinet.

We might as well lace the lact that in the canning communities the people are against the law as far as the canneries are concerned. Our experience is that courts, juries and witnesses are hostile. These are conditions that we cannot alter.

have called the attention of the Legislature Legislature to these matters in my annual reports. I am glad that the in-vestigation by the Wagner Commission has succeeded in awakening our people to the seriousness of the situation.

My attitude toward illegal child labor is clearly reflected in the record of my administration. During the five years I have served as Commissioner we have prosecuted to final issue over 4.200 sep-arate violations of the child labor law. Of this number over 3,600 resulted in convictions, 2,100 receiving suspended sentence, while the defendants in the

remaining cases paid an aggregate of